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**A SEMANTIC STUDY ON INDONESIAN POLITICAL WORDS IN  
THE CHANGES OF IDEOLOGY OF INDONESIAN  
POLITICAL REGIMES**

**A THESIS**



MILIK  
PERPUSTAKAAN  
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA  
SURABAYA

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**WIDODO**

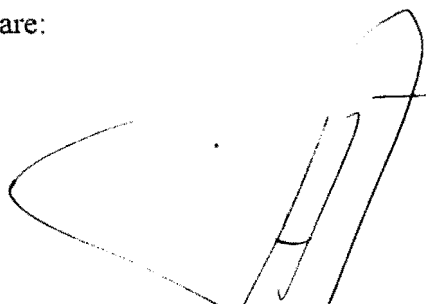
**St. N : 079414508**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF LETTERS  
AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY**

**2002**

Accepted and approved by the board of examiners of English Department, Faculty of Letters, Airlangga University, on January 31, 2002.

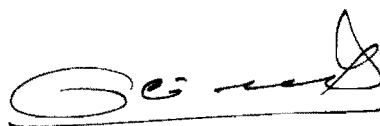
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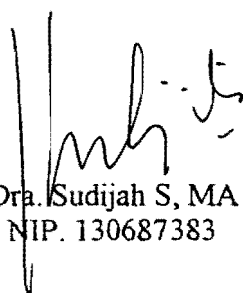
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## **ABSTRACT**

The changing on the history and the collapse of the actors at the stage of power have disappeared the political culture and also its symbols. But, in fact it still grows up unconsciously and appears again in more 'creative' ways in the political stage of Indonesian.

The main purpose of this research is to know the effect of the change of ruling elites in Indonesia toward the political words in Bahasa Indonesia. It is also expected that by analyzing some political words in each regime (from Soekarno to Abdurrahman Wahid) we can explain the ideology which is shared by the each regime. In addition, this study will see the types of semantic change of the words.

The population of this research is political words in the three eras (Old Regime, New Regime, and Reform Era) with 96 words taken as sample. The data are then analyzed qualitatively.

The result of the study showed that there is a close relation between the change of political elites in Indonesian political stage and the alteration and the change of meaning of the words in Indonesian political discourse. The key words for the Old Regime Era's political discourse is "Revolusi" (revolution) and Komunis (communism). Whereas "Pembangunan" (development) and "Stabilitas Nasional (national stability) are the key words for the New Regime era's political discourse. The key words for the Reform era's political discourse are "penegakan Hukum" (law enforcement), and "Pemerintahan yang bersih" (clean governance). These key words represent the ideology and the general condition of each era. In linguistic point of view, three types of semantic change occurs: Broadening, Narrowing, and Shifting.